

Amendments to the specification

On page 7 (paragraph begins on page 6):

radio coverage of OP2 overlap, the mobile terminal **10** is provided with a neighbor list including a plurality of OP1 cells so as to allow the mobile terminal **10** to be handed over from OP2 in GSM mode to OP1, as denoted by arrow **60**. This is to ensure that, when the mobile terminal **10** is in its home area (between S2 and S3), it is always connected to its home network. The neighbor list, including a plurality of OP1 cells, is herein referred to as the first list (see step **120** in Figure-3 4). The neighbor list, including a plurality of OP2 cells, is herein referred to as the second list (see step **112 116** in Figure 3). When the mobile terminal **10** moves toward S3 and is in an area **42** where the radio coverage of OP1 and the radio coverage of OP2 overlap again, the mobile terminal **10** is provided with another neighbor list including a plurality of OP2 cells so that the handover is performed from the WCDMA sub-network of OP1 to the GSM sub-network of OP2. It is understood that the GSM cells in the second list provided at area **42** are probably different from the second list provided at area **40**. For example, the second list provided at area **42** may include GSM cells **25** and **26**, and the second list provided at area **40** may include GSM cells **21** and **22**. Such second lists help to prevent the roaming mobile terminal of OP1 from accessing the WCDMA cells **32-34** of OP2. As it is known in the idle mode, the mobile terminal, or UE, is identified by non-access stratum identities such as IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity), TMSI (Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity) and P-TMSI. (Packet TMSI). As the BSC/RNC knows the IMSI of the mobile terminals, the BSC/RNC knows the home network of the mobile terminals. Thus, the BSC/RNC can correspondingly provide correct neighbor lists for the mobile terminals.